©CIM 1766 INDUSTRIAL GEOGRAPHY
Volume I.

Subject
IRON and STEEL.
Part one.-

MAIN TITLE

DEC -1 1920

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SUB TITLES

1. A. This is the Age of Steel. Our comfort and happiness depend upon a multitude of steel tools and machines. Steel is the blood and life of a nation.

1. B. Steel is obtained from iron ore which is widely distributed in Earth's crust. The largest deposits are in the U.S.A.

2. Here are three important iron ores.

3. Limonite or "Yellow Ore."

4. Soft Hematite or "Red Dirt Ore."

5. Hard Hematite or "Red Ore."

6. Ore goes to great steel centers in 600 - foot steel boats. Loads of 10,000 tons are placed in boats in 60 minutes at Lake Superior docks.

7. It is 1,000 miles to Lake Erie ports. Ore is carried this distance for $1.00 per ton.

8. Canals and deepened channels form aids to water transportation. "Soo" locks and canals in the rapids of St.Mary's river.

9. Ore boats pass Detroit at the rate of one every six minutes. This is the greatest freight highway in the world.

10. The great ore cargo is unloaded by gigantic machinery. Millions of tons are piled on docks or into waiting cars. Ashtabula, Cleveland, Erie, Conneaut and Buffalo are ore ports.

11. Iron ore is smelted by the intense heat of burning coke in a blast furnace. Limestone removes the impurities in the form of slag. Note the high furnace, the tipple, the tuyeres or air blast pipes.

12. Vast piles of ore, coke and limestone are stored near the blast furnace.

13. Charging the furnace. Follow the bucket as it empties its ore into the furnace.

14. The slag containing impurities floats as a scum on the liquid iron. It is drawn off into a pit.

15. Tapping the furnace. Suddenly the fiery stream of liquid iron appears. The great ladles are filled.

16. Furnace opening is plugged by balls of clay. The "Mudgun" pushes the clay into the opening.

17. The molten iron is poured into small molds of the pig iron machine. Each mold is protected by a crust of lime. The iron hardens into a bar of pig iron.

Part Two.

MAIN TITLE.

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Part Two

SUB TITLES

18. Pig iron is changed into steel by remelting in an open hearth furnace.

19. Eighty tons of molten steel fill this ladle.

20. Casting steel into huge billets or ingots.

21. Train loads of ingots on the way to heating pits to be prepared for rolling mill.

22. The immense steel fingers transfer the ingot from the pit to the conveyor. The white hot ingot goes on to the bloom mill.

23. Powerful and heavy rollers in the bloom mill roll the steel ingot into a rod. Could man hammer the steel into shape?

24. Heavy bars are rolled out to thin rods.

25. White hot rods are then drawn into desired sizes.

26. Steel centers of United States. Note their locations in reference to iron mines, Great Lakes and coal.

27. Why is Pittsburg America's steel center?

28. Man uses steel for bridges, buildings and ships. The railroads are ribbons of steel.

29. The great strength of steel permits sky scrapers and high buildings.

30. Which is of greater service to man - gold or steel?

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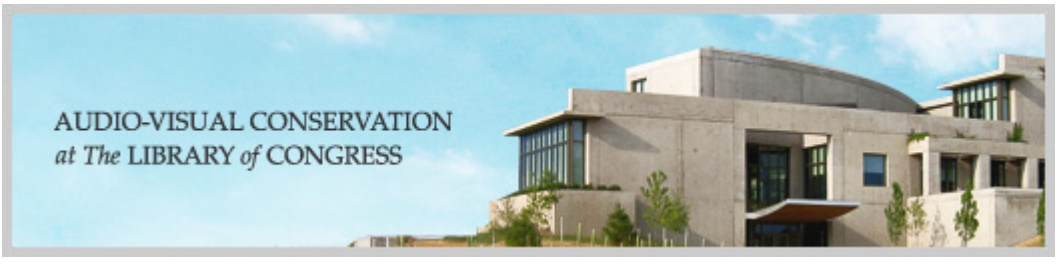

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